STATE MODEL SYLLABUS FOR UNDERGRADUATE COURSE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (Bachelor of Arts Examination)

UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
## Course structure of UG Political Science Honours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Total marks</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>AECC-I</td>
<td>AEC-I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C-I</td>
<td>Understanding Political Theory</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C-II</td>
<td>Constitutional Government and Democracy in India</td>
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<td>GE-I</td>
<td>Feminism: Theory and Practice</td>
<td>06</td>
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<td>AECC-II</td>
<td>AEC-II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C-III</td>
<td>Political Theory-Concepts and Debates</td>
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<td>C-IV</td>
<td>Political Process in India</td>
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<td>GE-II</td>
<td>Governance: Issues and Challenges</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>C-V</td>
<td>Introduction to Comparative Government and Politics</td>
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<td>C-VI</td>
<td>Introduction to Public Administration</td>
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<td>C-VII</td>
<td>Perspectives on International Relations</td>
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<td>GE-III</td>
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<td>Gandhi and the Contemporary World</td>
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<td>SEC-I</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>C-VIII</td>
<td>Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective</td>
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<td>C-IX</td>
<td>Public Policy and Administration in India</td>
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<td>C-X</td>
<td>Global Politics</td>
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<td>GE-IV</td>
<td>United Nations and Global Conflicts</td>
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<td>C-XI</td>
<td>Western Political Philosophy</td>
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<td>C-XII</td>
<td>Indian Political Thought(Ancient &amp; Medieval)</td>
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<td>DSE-I</td>
<td>Introduction to Human Rights</td>
<td>06</td>
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<td>Discipline Specific Elective Papers: (Credit: 06 each) (4 papers to be selected by students of Political Science Honours): DSE 1-IV</td>
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<td>1. Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective</td>
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<td>2. Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India (PROJECT)</td>
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<td>3. India’s Foreign Policy in a Globalizing world</td>
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<td>4. Women, Power and Politics</td>
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<td>5. Project *Dissertation (can be opted as alternative of DSE-IV only and of 6 credits. Dissertation content: 50, Seminar: 30, Viva: 20) as per regulation</td>
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POLITICAL SCIENCE

HONOURS PAPERS:

Core course – Designated as CI to C XIV i.e. 14 papers
Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) – 4 papers
Generic Elective (GE) for non Public Administration students– 4 papers. Incase University offers 2 subjects as GE, then papers 1 and 2 will be the GE paper.

Marks per paper - Midterm: 20 marks, End term : 80 marks, Total – 100 marks
Credit per paper – 6
Teaching hours per paper – 50 hours + 10 hours tutorial

Core Paper I (C- I)

UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL THEORY

Introduction: This course is divided into two sections. Section ‘A’ introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. Section ‘B’ is designed to reconcile political theory and practices through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy.

UNIT-1: Introducing Political Theory

(i) What is Politics: Theorizing the ‘Political’
(ii) Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
(iii) Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Post-behavioural

UNIT-II: Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory

(i) Theories of Feminism: Feminist and Postmodern
(ii) Modernism and Post-modernism

UNIT-III: Political theory and Practice

(i) Democracy: Liberal and Marxist.
(ii) Procedural Democracy and its critique

UNIT-IV: The Grammar of Democracy
(i) Deliberative Democracy
(ii) Participation and Representation

Text Books


Further Reading


Core Paper II(C-II)

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

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

UNIT-I: The Constituent Assembly and the Constitution
   i) Formation and working of the Constituent Assembly
   ii) The Philosophy of the constitution: The Preamble and its Features.
   iii) Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties

UNIT-II: Organs of Government
   i) The Legislature and the Executive
   ii) The Judiciary: Supreme Court and High Courts
UNIT-III: Federalism
   i) Federalism: Centre-State relations
   ii) Recent trends in federalism

UNIT-IV: Decentralization
   i) Panchayati Raj Institutions: Composition, Powers and functions of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad.
   ii) Municipalities: Composition Powers and function of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Notified Area Council

Text Books

Reference Books
   • Mehra and G. Kueck (eds.) ‘The Indian Parliament: A Comparative Perspective’, New Delhi, Konark.
   • B. Kirpal et.al (eds.) ‘Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India’, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Core Paper III (C - III)

POLITICAL THEORY-CONCEPTS AND DEBATES

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

UNIT-I: Importance of Freedom

(i) Negative Freedom and Positive Freedom, Freedom of belief, expression and dissent
(ii) Equality: Meaning and Types, Egalitarianism: Social Exclusion & Affirmative action

UNIT-II: Indispensability of Justice

(i) Justice: Meaning and Types
(ii) Procedural, Distributive and Global Justice.

UNIT-III: The Universality of Rights

(i) Rights: Natural, Moral and Legal
(ii) Three Generations of Rights

UNIT-IV: Major debates

(i) Political obligation: Grounds
(ii) Cultural Relativism and Multiculturalism.

Text Book

- Vinod, M.J and Deshpande, Meena (2013) Contemporary Political Theory, PHI, New Delhi

Reference Books

Core Paper IV (C-IV)

POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

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

Political Parties, the Party system and Determinants of Voting Behaviour

UNIT-I: Indian party system

(i) Party System in India: Features and Trends
(ii) Voting Behaviour and Its determinants: Caste, Class, Gender and Religion.
(iii) Election Commission: Constitution and Functions, Electoral Reforms

UNIT-II: Regionalism, Religion and Politics

(i) Regionalism: Causes and its trends,
(ii) Secularism and Communalism: Debates

UNIT-III: Caste and Politics

i) Caste and Politics: Politicisation of Caste
ii) Affirmative Action: Policies, Women, Caste and Marginalized Class

UNIT-IV: The Changing Nature of the India State

(i) Developmental and Welfare Dimensions
(ii) Coercive Dimension

Text books

INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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

**UNIT-I: Understanding Comparative Politics**

(i) Meaning, Nature, scope and Evolution  
(ii) Approaches to the study of Comparative Politics

**UNIT-II: Historical context of modern government**

(i) Capitalism: meaning and development  
(ii) Globalization: Features & impact

**UNIT-III: Historical context of Modern Government- II**

(i) Socialism: Meaning, Types and its growth  
(ii) Rise and Decline of Communism as a Ruling Ideology  
(iv) Colonialism and decolonization: meaning, context, forms of colonialism

**UNIT-IV: Themes of Comparative Politics**

(i) A comparative study of Governments of USA & China  
(ii) US: President, Congress, Supreme Court
Text books:


Reference Books


Core Paper VI (C-VI)

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Introduction: The course provides an introduction to the discipline of public administration. This paper encompasses public administration in its historical context with an emphasis on the various classical and contemporary administrative theories. The course also explores some of the recent trends, including feminism and ecological conservation and how the call for greater democratization is restructuring public administration. The course will also attempt to provide the students a comprehensive understanding on contemporary administrative developments.

UNIT-1 : Public Administration as a Discipline

(i) Meaning, Scope and Significance of the Discipline,Public and Private Administration
(ii) Evolution of Public Administration

UNIT-II: Theoretical Perspectives

Classical Theories

(i) Scientific management (F. W. Taylor), Ideal-type bureaucracy (Max Weber)
(ii) Administrative Management (Gullick, Urwick and Fayol)

UNIT-III: Neo-Classical and Contemporary Theories

(i) Human Relations theory (Elton Mayo), Rational decision-making (Herbert Simon)
(ii) Ecological approach (Fred Riggs), Innovation and Entrepreneurship (Peter Drucker)

UNIT-IV: Public Policy and Major Approaches in Public Administration

(i) Public Policy-Concept and approaches, Formulation, implementation and evaluation
(ii) New Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service Approach
(iii) Good Governance, Feminist Perspectives in Governance

Text Books

- B. Chakrabarty and M. Bhattacharya (eds), ‘Administrative Change and Innovation: A Reader’, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Reference Books

- Nivedita Menon (1999), (ed.) ‘Gender and Politics’, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
Core Paper VII (C-VII)

PERSPECTIVES ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Introduction: This paper seeks to equip students with the basic intellectual tools for understanding International Relations. It introduces students to some of the most important theoretical approaches for studying international relations. The course begins by historically contextualizing the evolution of the international state system before discussing the agency-structure problem through the levels-of-analysis approach. After having set the parameters of the debate, students are introduced to different theories in International Relations. It provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the major political developments and events starting from the twentieth century. Students are expected to learn about the key milestones in world history and equip them with the tools to understand and analyze the same from different perspectives. A key objective of the course is to make students aware of the implicit Euro-centricism of International Relations by highlighting certain specific perspectives from the Global South.

UNIT-I: Studying International Relations

(i) International Relations: Meaning, Scope and Evolution, Emergence of International State System
(ii) National Interest-Key Determinants of International Relations

(iii) Power-Cornerstone of International Relations

UNIT-II: Theoretical Perspectives

(i) Classical Realism & Neo-Realism, Liberalism & Neo-liberalism
(ii) Marxist Approaches, Feminist Perspectives, Euro-centricism & Perspective from the Global South

UNIT-III: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR History-I

(i) World War I: Causes & Consequences, significance of Bolshevik Revolution
(ii) Rise of Fascism / Nazism, World war II-Causes & Consequences

UNIT-IV: An Overview of Twentieth Century IR -II

(i) Cold War Evolution& Different Phases (4 Lectures) Disintegration of USSR
(ii) Emergence of the Third World, End of the Cold War

Text Books


Reference Books


Core Paper VIII(C-VIII)

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND INSTITUTIONS IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Introduction: In this course students will be trained in the application of comparative methods to the study of politics. The course is comparative in both what we study and how we study. In the process the course aims to introduce undergraduate students to some of the range of issues, literature, and methods that cover comparative political.

UNIT-I: Approaches to Studying Comparative Politics

(i) Political Culture –Meaning, Types & relevance.
(ii) New Institutionalism –Meaning, Background, Significance

UNIT-II: Election & Party System

(i) Definition and procedures: Types of election system (First Past the Post, Proportional Representation, Mixed Representation)
(ii) Party System -Evolution, Theories and types

UNIT-III: Nation-state

(i) Nation-state; Meaning and Evolution in West Europe
(ii) Nation and State; Debates in Post-colonial contexts

UNIT-IV: Democratization in Post-colonial societies
(i) Democratization in Post-authoritarian countries and in Post-communist countries
(ii) Federalism: Meaning and Features, Federation& Confederation: Debates around territorial division of power.

**Text Books**


**Reference Books**


**Core Paper IX (C-IX)**

**PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA**

**Introduction:** The paper seeks to provide an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programs and policies and making it a part of the community living. It deals with issues of decentralization, financial management, citizens and administration and social welfare from a non-western perspective.

**UNIT-I: Public Policy**

  i) Definition, characteristics and models  
  ii) Public Policy Process in India

**UNIT-II: Decentralization**

  i) Meaning, significance, types and approaches to decentralization.  
  ii) Local Self Governance: Rural and Urban
UNIT-III: Budget and Social Welfare Administration

(i) Concept and Significance of Budget, Budget cycle in India, Types of Budgeting
(ii) Concept and Approaches of Social Welfare.
(iii) Social Welfare Policies:
   (a) Education: Right to Education,
   (b) Health: National Health Mission,
   (c) Food: Right to Food Security,
   (d) Employment: MNREGA

UNIT-I V: Citizen and Administration Interface

(i) Public Service Delivery System;
(ii) Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and e-Governance

Text Books


Reference Books

Core Paper X (C-X)

GLOBAL POLITICS

Introduction: This course introduces students to the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions. In keeping with the most important debates within the globalization discourse, it imparts an understanding of the working of the world economy, its anchors and resistances offered by global social movements while analyzing the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks. The course also offers insights into key contemporary global issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ecological issues, international terrorism, and human security before concluding with a debate on the phenomenon of global governance.

UNIT-I: Globalization: Conceptions

(i) Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives, Non-Proliferation Regimes

UNIT-II: Globalization: Perspectives

(i) Political Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
(ii) Cultural and Technological Dimensions
(iii) Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
(iv) Ecological Issues: International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change

UNIT-III: Contemporary Global Issues-I

(i) Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
(ii) International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments

UNIT-IV: Contemporary Global Issues-II

(i) Migration & Human Security
(ii) Global Shifts: Power and Governance

Text Books

Introduction: This course goes back to Greek antiquity and familiarizes students with the manner in which the political questions were first posed. Machiavelli comes as an interlude inaugurating modern politics followed by Hobbes and Locke, Rousseau, Marx. This is a basic foundation course for students.

UNIT-I : Text and Interpretation: Antiquity

(i) Plato
(ii) Aristotle

UNIT-II
(i) Machiavelli
(ii) Hobbes

UNIT-III
(i) Locke
(ii) Rousseau

UNIT-IV
(i) J. S. Mill
Text Books


Reference Books


Core Paper XII (C-XII)

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)

Introduction: This course introduces the specific elements of Indian Political Thought spanning over two millennia. The basic focus of study is on individual thinkers whose ideas are however framed by specific themes. The course as a whole is meant to provide a sense of the broad streams of Indian thought while encouraging a specific knowledge of individual thinkers and texts. Selected extracts from some original texts are also given to discuss in class. The list of Reference books is meant for teachers as well as the more interested students.

UNIT-I: Traditions of Pre-colonial Indian Political Thought

i) Brahmancic and Shrmanic
ii) Islamic and Syncretic.

UNIT-II : Ved Vyasa (Shantiparva) and Manu

i) Ved Vyasa : Rajadharma
ii) Manu : Social Laws

UNIT-III: Kautilya, Barani and Aggannasutta

i) Kautilya: Theory of State, Foreign Policy, Role of King
ii) Aggannasutta- Theory of Kingship
(iii) Barani: Ideal Polity
UNIT-IV : Kabir and Abul Faza

(i) Abul Fazal-Monarchy
(ii) Kabir: Syncretism

Text Books


Reference Books


Core Paper XIII (C-XIII)

CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Introduction: Philosophy and politics are closely intertwined. Students will be exposed to the manner in which the questions of politics have been posed in terms that have implications for larger questions of thought and existence. Contemporary political philosophy and debates are introduced to the students here.

UNIT-I
UNIT-II

i) Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung)

UNIT-III

(i) Antonio Gramsci

UNIT-IV

(i) John Rawls

Text Books


Reference Books


Core Paper XIV (C-XIV)

MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

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

UNIT-I: Introduction

(i) Rammohan Roy: Rights, Reform Movement, Liberalism
(ii) Pandita Ramabai: Gender, critique of orthodoxy
(iii)Vivekananda: Ideal Society, Humanism, Nationalism

UNIT-II: Gandhi & Ambedkar

(i) Gandhi: Swaraj, Swadeshi(8 lectures)
(ii) Ambedkar: Social Justice

UNIT-III : Tagore&Savarkar

(i) Tagore Critiqueof Nationalism (8 lectures)
(ii) Savarkar: Hindutwa-A critical Assessment

UNIT-IV: Nehru,Lohia and J.P. Narayan

(i) Nehru: Secularism, Socialism
(ii) Lohia: Socialism,
(iii) J.P.Narayan: Total Revolution

Text books:

- T. Pantham and K. Deutsch (1986), (eds.) ‘Political Thought in Modern India’, New Delhi, Sage.

Reference Books

Discipline Specific Elective Paper-I

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Introduction: This course attempts to build an understanding of human rights among students through a study of specific issues in a comparative perspective. It is important for students to see how debates on human rights have taken distinct forms historically and in the contemporary world. The course seeks to anchor all issues in the Indian context, and pulls out another country to form a broader comparative frame.

Human Rights: Theory and Institutionalization

UNIT-I:

i) Understanding Human Right
ii) Three Generations of Rights

UNIT-II

i) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UNIT-III

i) Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa and India

UNIT-IV

i) International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian Law

Text Books

- Baxi, Upendra (1995) (ed.), ‘The Right to be Human’, Delhi, Lancer,
Discipline Specific Elective Paper II

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA
(Project)

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

UNIT-I: Development Process since Independence

(i) Welfare State, Development and the role of Planning commission
(ii) Development in the era of Liberalization and Reforms

UNIT-II: Development Strategy and its Impact on the Social Structure

(i) Industrial Development and its impact on organized and unorganized labour
(ii) Agricultural Development and Agrarian Crisis, Land Reforms and Green Revolution,

UNIT-III: Social Movements

i) Social Movements: Meaning and Approaches, New Social Movements
ii) Women’s Movement, Environmental Movements

UNIT-IV: Social Movements
i) Dalit Movement, Tribal Movement,
ii) Left wing Extremism: Issues and Challenges

**Text Books**


**Reference Books**


**Discipline Specific Elective Paper III**

**INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY IN A CHANGING WORLD**

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

UNIT-I : India’s Foreign Policy in a changing world
   i) India’s Foreign Policy: Major bases and determinants
   ii) India’s Foreign Policy: Postcolonial Perspective

UNIT-II : India’s Relation with USA & Russia
   i) India’s Relations with the USA
   ii) India’s Relation with USSR/Russia,

UNIT-III : India-China Relations, India and South Asia
   (i) India-China Relations
   (ii) India and South Asia: SAARC, Look East Policy, Act East Policy

UNIT-IV : India and Contemporary World
   (i) India as an emerging Global Power, Myth and Reality
   (ii) India in the Contemporary World

Text Books :

- Bahadur, Kalim (ed.)(1986), ‘South Asia in transition: Conflicts and Tensions’, New Delhi, Patriots.
- Dutt, V.P.(2007), ‘India’s Foreign Policy Since Independence’, New Delhi, National Book Trust.
Reference Books

- Muni, S.D.(2010), India’s Foreign Policy the democracy dimension, New Delhi: Foundation Books.

Discipline Specific Elective Paper IV

WOMEN, POWER AND POLITICS

Introduction: This course opens up the question of women’s agency, taking it beyond ‘women’s empowerment’ and focusing on women as radical social agents. It attempts to question the complicity of social structures and relations in gender inequality. This is extended to cover new forms of precarious work and labour under the new economy. Special attention will be paid to feminism as an approach and outlook.

UNIT-I: Feminism
(i) Meaning and Development
(ii) Liberal, Socialist and Radical Feminism

UNIT-II: Issues
i) Patriarchy
ii) Sex and Gender
iii) Gender, Power and Politics

UNIT-III: Issues
(i) Women Movement in India
(ii) Women Empowerment: Policies and Practices
(iii) Violence against Women

UNIT-IV: Women and Development

i) WID (Women in Development), WAD (Women and Development), GAD (Gender and Development)

ii) Women and Work (Visible and Invisible)

Text Books

- Naarivaadi Rajneeti: Sangharsh evam Mundey, University of Delhi: Hindi Medium Implementation Board.

Reference Books


DSE Paper – IV

DISSENTATION / RESEARCH PROJECT

(College can give this choice only for students with above 60% aggregate marks)

Project Paper- Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India (DSE-II)
Introduction:

The research experience of students is greatly enriched by early exposure to conducting research. There are numerous benefits of undergraduate students who get involved in research. They are better off in understanding published works, determine an area of interest, can discover their passion for research and may start their career as a researcher. Further students will be able to develop ability for scientific inquiry and critical thinking, ability in the knowledge base and communication. This course is included to promote above mentioned abilities among the students.

Learning Objectives:

- To help students to learn how to develop scientific research designs in the study of public administration.
- To guide students to understand the previous research in their field of interest and review them to arrive at a research problem
- To encourage the students to learn ways to describe and evaluate public policy implementation.
- To help students understand the logic of hypothesis testing in both quantitative and qualitative research.
- To make students to learn the methods of writing a research report.

Expected outcomes: Students will be able to

- Independently prepare a research design to carry out a research project
- Review the related research papers to find out a research problem and relevant hypotheses
- Understand the dynamics of citizen – administrative interface and administrative behaviours.
- Learn the use of statistical techniques for interpretation of data.
- Learn the APA style of reporting a research project.

Unit I

A student is required to carry out a project on an issue of interest to him / her under the guidance and supervision of a teacher. In order to do so s/he must have the knowledge in research methodology and of steps in planning and conducting a research. The supervisors may help the students to go on field study / study tour relevant to their work. Thirty hours of class may be arranged in the routine to help students understand research methodology, and planning, conduction and reporting on the research. An external examiner with the supervisor as the internal examiner will evaluate the research project on the basis of scientific methodology in writing the report, and presentation skill and performance in the viva.

Format

- Abstract – 150 words including problem, method and results.
- Introduction – Theoretical considerations leading to the logic and rationale for the present research
- Review- Explaining current knowledge including substantive findings and theoretical and methodological contributions to the topic, objectives and hypotheses of the present research
- Method – Design, Sample, Methods of data collection, Procedure
- Results- Quantitative analysis of group data-- (Raw data should not be attached in Appendix) Graphical representation of data wherever required. Qualitative analysis wherever done should indicate the method of qualitative analysis.
- Discussion
- References (APA Style) & Appendices
• Project should be in Soft binding. It should be typed in Times New Roman 14 letter size with 1.5 spacing on one sides of the paper. Total text should not exceed 50 pages (References & Appendices extra).
• Two copies of the project should be submitted to the College.
• Project – *American Psychological Association (APA) – Publication Manual 2006 to be followed for project writing*

Mark distribution for dissertation / Research project

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<th>Identification of problem</th>
<th>Review of Literature</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
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**Generic Elective Paper I**

**FEMINISM: THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**Introduction:** The aim of the course is to introduce students to contemporary debates on feminism and the history of feminist struggles. The course begins with a discussion on construction of gender and an understanding of complexity of patriarchy and goes on to analyze theoretical debates within feminism. It offers a gendered analysis of Indian society, economy and polity with a view to understanding the structures of gender inequalities. And the last section aims to understand the issues with which contemporary Indian women’s movements are engaged with.

**UNIT-I: Understanding Feminism**

(i) Feminist theorizing of the sex/gender distinction; Public Man and Private Woman

(ii) Understanding Patriarchy and Feminism

**UNIT-II: Theories of Feminism**

(i) Liberal and Socialist,

(ii) Radical feminism and Eco-feminism

**UNIT-III: Feminist issues and women’s participation: The Indian Experience**
(i) Women’s participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India
(ii) Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques; Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India, History of Women’s struggle in Post-Independent India

UNIT-IV: Family in contemporary India and Understanding Woman’s Work and Labour

(i) Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
(ii) Understanding Woman’s Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work, Methods of computing women’s work, Female headed households

Text Books


Reference Books

Generic Elective Paper II

GOVERNANCE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Objectives: This paper deals with concepts and different dimensions of governance highlighting the major debates in the contemporary times. There is a need to understand the importance of the concept of governance in the context of a globalizing world, environment, administration, development. The essence of governance is explored through the various good governance initiatives introduced in India.

UNIT-I: Government and governance: concepts

(i) Governance: Meaning, Nature and Types
(ii) Role of State in the Era of Globalisation: State, Market and Civil Society

UNIT-II : Good Governance

i) Good Governance
ii) Sustainable Development and Governance

UNIT-III: Local Governance

(i) Democratic Decentralization: Institutions of Local Governance (PRIs),
(ii) People' Participation in Local Governance & Deepening Democracy

UNIT-IV : Good Governance Initiatives In India

i) Public Service Guarantee Acts & Electronic Governance
ii) Citizens Charter & Right to Information, Corporate Social Responsibility
iii)

Text Books


Reference Books


Generic Elective Paper III

GANDHI AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Introduction: Locating Gandhi in a global frame, the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications. It will introduce students to key instances of Gandhi’s continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

UNIT-I-

i) Theories: Satyagraha, Ahimsa

UNIT-II-

i) Swaraj, Swadeshi

UNIT-III-

i) Relevance Gandhi: Gandhi & Environment, Gandhi & Women, Gandhi & Social Harmony

UNIT-IV-

• Gandhi & Global Peace: Gandhian Philosophy in Contemporary World

Text Books


**Reference Books**
- Pranab Bardhan and Dilip Mookherjee (2006), ‘Decentralization And Local Governance In Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective’, MIT Press.

**Generic Elective Paper IV**

**UNITED NATIONS AND GLOBAL CONFLICTS**

**Introduction:** This course provides a comprehensive introduction to the most important multilateral political organization in international relations. It provides a detailed account of the organizational structure and the political processes of the UN, and how it has evolved since 1945, especially in terms of dealing with the major global conflicts. The course imparts a critical understanding of the UN’s performance until now and the imperatives as well as processes of reforming the organization in the context of the contemporary global system.

**UNIT-I : The United Nations**

i) An Historical Overview of the United Nations.
ii) Principles and Objectives

**UNIT-II**

i) Structures and Functions: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council,


iii) Peace Keeping, Peace Making and Enforcement, Peace Building and Responsibility to Protect

iv) Millennium Development Goals.
UNIT-III  Major Global Conflicts since the Second World war

i) Korean war  
ii) Vietnam War 
iii) Afghanistan War  
iv) Balkans Serbia and Bosnia

UNIT-IV
Assessment of the United Nations as an International Organisation: Imperatives of Reforms and the Process of Reforms

Text Books


Reference Books

<table>
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<td>Indian Government And Politics</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>DSC-IV</td>
<td>Introduction To International Relations</td>
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**Discipline Specific Core Paper I**

**INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY**

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

**Unit-I Political Theory:** Definition and Approaches: Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Post Behavioural, Relevance (14 lectures)

**Unit-II Concepts:** Democracy, Liberty, Equality, Justice

**Unit-III Rights, Gender, Citizenship, Civil Society and State**

**Unit-IV Debates in Political Theory:**
(i) Grounds of Political Obligation
(ii) Protective discrimination and Equality

**Text Books**


**Reference Books**


**Discipline Specific Core Paper II**

**INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**Unit-I** Historical Development of Indian Constitution and formation and working of the Constituent Assembly

**Unit-II** Indian Constitution: Basic features, Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

**Unit-III** Institutional Functioning: President, Prime Minister, Parliament and Judiciary

**Unit-IV** (i) Parties and Party systems in India
    (ii) Recent trends in Federalism in India

**Text Books**

Discipline Specific Core Paper III

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Unit-I The nature, scope and methods of comparative political analysis

Unit-II Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic

Unit-III Classifications of political systems:
   (i) Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA
   (ii) Federal and Unitary: Canada and China

Unit-IV

Party Systems: one-party, two-party and multi-party systems: China, UK, and India

Text Books
Discipline Specific Core Paper IV

INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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

Unit-I Approaches to International Relations

(a) Classical Realism  
(b) Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism  
(c) Feminist Perspective

Unit-II Cold War and Post-Cold:

(i) Origin and Phases  
(ii) Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centres of Power (European Union, China, Russia and Japan)

Unit-III India’s Foreign Policy: Basic Determinants (Historical, Geo-Political, Economic, Domestic and Strategic)

Unit-IV (i) India’s Policy of Non-alignment  
(ii) India: An Emerging Power
Text Books


Reference Books


Discipline Specific Elective Paper I

**ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC POLICY: CONCEPTS AND THEORIES**

**Topics:**

**Unit-I** Public administration: Meaning, scope and significance of the subject, Public and Private Administration, Major Approaches, (16 lectures)

**Unit-II** Administrative Theories: The Classical Theory, Scientific Management, the Human - Relation theory, and Rational Decision-Making. (16 lectures)

**Unit-III** Understanding public policy: (i) concept and theories, relevance.

**Unit-IV** Policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. (14 lectures) Development Administration, New Public Management.
Readings:

Text Books

Topic 1. Public administration as a discipline

Topic 2. Administrative theories

Topic 3. Development administration

Topic 4. Understanding public policy

Reference Books:

Discipline Specific Elective Paper II

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Course Objective: This Paper tries to explain the institutional aspects of democracy and how institutions function within a constitutional framework. It further delves into how democracy as a model of governance can be complimented by institution building.
Unit-I
**Structure and Process of Governance:** Parliament, Party Politics and Electoral behaviour, Federalism, The Supreme Court and Judicial Activism, Units of Local Governance (Grassroots Democracy)

Unit-II
**Ideas, Interests and Institutions in Public Policy:**
a. Contextual Orientation of Policy Design
b. Institutions of Policy Making

Unit-III
**Regulatory Institutions** –
(i) SEBI, TRAI, Competition Commission Of India
(ii)Lobbying Institutions: Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Trade Unions, Farmers Associations, etc.

Unit-IV
**Dynamics of Civil Society:** New Social Movements and Various interests, Role of NGO’s, Understanding the political significance of Media and Popular Culture.

**Text Books**
- Corbridge, Stuart and John Harris, (2000) Reinventing India: Liberalisation, Hindu Nationalism and Popular Democracy OUP.
- Baxi, Upendra and Bhikhu Parekh, (ed.) (1994)Crisis and Change in Contemporary India, New Delhi, Sage.
- Kothari, Rajini,(1970) Politics in India, Delhi, Orient Longma.,

**Reference Books**
- Jenkins. Rob, (2004) Regional Reflections: Comparative Politics Across India’s States, New Delhi, OUP.,
SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC)

Optional for SECC II paper

Total Marks- 100

Skill Enhancement Courses (SECC Option-I)

LEGISLATIVE PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

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

Unit-I

Powers and Functions of People’s Representatives at different tiers of Governance

i) Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies
ii) Representatives of Rural & Urban local self-government from Zilla Parishad, Municipal Corporation to Panchayat/ Ward

Unit-II :Supporting the Legislative Process and the Legislative Committees

i) Legislative Procedure: How a Bill becomes law, Role of the Standing Committee in reviewing a Bill
ii) Types of Committees; Role of Committees in reviewing Government Finances, policy, programmes and legislation

Unit-III : Reading the Budget Document

i) Overview of the Budget Process, Role of Parliament in Parliament in reviewing the Union Budget
ii) Railway Budget, Examination of Demands for Grants of Ministries, Working of Ministries

Unit –IV : Support in Media monitoring and Communication

i) Types of Media and their significance for Legislators
ii) Basics of Communication in Print and Electronic Media

Text Books


Reference Books


Skill Enhancement Courses (SECC Option-II)

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Introduction: The objective of an undergraduate application course for common students in Peace and Conflict Studies will cover in-depth knowledge of conflict analysis, conflict resolution, conflict prevention, as well as the historical and cultural context of organized violence, Peace and Conflict
Resolution addresses the sources of war, social oppression and valence and the challenges of promoting peace and justice internationally and domestically. It also introduces more equitable, cooperative and non-violent methods that can be used to transform unjust, violent or oppressive world situations. This course provides students with an overview of the Peace and Conflict Studies discipline, including key concepts and related theories. The course is designed to familiarise students with the historical background of various peace movements, to analyse principles used to resolve conflict and to provide a view of how peace and conflict resolution are being pursued today. The course will also cover extensive understanding of current research and development within the field of peace and conflict studies and perspective of the environment, gender, migration and ethnicity.

**Unit-I International Peace and Conflict Resolution: Sources of War**
  i) Sources of War: International and Domestic Issues and Trends  
  ii) What is Conflict: Introduction to International Conflict Resolution

**Unit-II International Conflict Resolution Theories:**
  i) Models developed by Johan Galtung, Joseph Montville,  

**Unit-III Conflict Resolution**
  i) Background of various Peace Movement and Concepts,  
  ii) Principles used to resolve conflict.

**Unit-IV Cross-border Relationship**
  i) Migration, International rules and regulations, normative concept and political decisions.  
  ii) Current perspective of peace and conflict resolution.

**Text Books**
1. Bidwai, Praful and Achin Vanaik (eds.)(1999), South Asia on a short fuse: Nuclear politics and the future of global disarmament, New Delhi: OUP.

**Reference Books**

Training Component of the UG Syllabus in Political Science

The present Syllabus in Political Science requires special training for the teachers of undergraduate teaching. The training modules will update their knowledge and help them to deliver quality inputs to the students.

Themes on which inputs for teachers are to be developed:

I. Understanding Political Theory
   - Theorizing the Political
   - Theories of Feminism
   - Modernism and Post Modernism

II. Constitutional Government and Democracy in India
   - Recent trends in Federalism

III. Political Theory-Concepts and Debates
   - Egalitarianism: Special Exclusion and Affirmative Action
   - Procedural, Distributive and Global Justice
   - Cultural Relativism and Multiculturalism

IV. Political Process in India
   - Recent trends in Indian Party System
   - Role of Caste, Class, Gender and Religion in Voting Behaviour
   - Electoral Reforms-Recent Debates
   - Secularism and Communalism Debates
   - Politicisation of Caste

V. Introduction to Comparative Governments and Politics
   - Going beyond Euro-centrism
   - Capitalism: Meaning and development
Globalization: features and impact
Rise and decline of Communism as a ruling Ideology
Decolonization meaning and context

VI. Introduction to Public Administration
- Public Policy
- New public Administration
- New Public Management
- New Public Service Approach
- Good governance
- Feminist perspective

VII. Perspective on International Relations
- Development of International Relations; Emergence of International State System
- Nationalization and Power
- National Interest-Key Development of International Relations
- Power, Conservations of International Relations
- Classical Realism and Neo-realism, Liberalism and Neo- liberalism, Marxist Approach, Feminist Perspective, Euro-centricism and Perspective from Global South
- World War-I causes and consequences, Significance of Bolshevik Revolution
- Rise of Fascism and Nazism, World War-II cause and consequences
- Cold war evolution and different phrases, Disintegration of USSR
- Emergence of Third World War and End of Cold War

VII. Political Processes and Institutions in Comparative Perspective
- New Institutionalism: meaning, background, significance
- Nation-State-meaning and Evolution in West Europe
- Nation and State Debates in Post colonial context
- Democratization in Post-Authoritarian Countries
- Democratization in Post-Communist Countries
- Federalism: meaning, evolution and features

IX. Public Policy and Administration in India
- Public Policy Process in India
- Concept and Significance of Budget, Budget cycle in India
- Various Approaches and Types of Budgeting
- Public Service Delivery System
- Redressal of Public Grievances: RTI, Lokpal, Citizens’ Charter and e-Governance

X. Global Politics
- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- International Terrorism: Non-State Actors and State Terrorism; Post 9/11 developments
- Political Debates on Sovereignty and Territoriality
- Cultural and Technological Dimension
- Global Resistances (Global Social Movements and NGOs)
- Ecological Issues: Historical Overview of International Environmental Agreements, Climate Change
- Understanding Globalization and its Alternative Perspectives
- Migration & Human Security
- Global Shifts: Power and Governance

XI. Western Political Philosophy
- Hegel
- Marx

XII. Indian Political Philosophy
- Brahmanic and Shramanic
- Islamic and Syncretic
- Abul Fazal-Monarchy
- Kabir: Syncretism

XIII. Contemporary Political Philosophy
- Antonio Gramsci
- John Rawls

XIV. Modern Indian Political Thought
- Pandita Ramabai: Gender, Critique of Orthodoxy
- Tagore Critique of Nationalism
- Savarkar: Hindutwa-A Critical Assessment
- Lohia: Socialism,
  - J.P.Narayan: Total Revolution

Training Component of the UG Syllabus in Political Science (Pass)

The present Syllabus in Political Science requires special training for the teachers of undergraduate teaching. The training modules will update their knowledge and help them to deliver quality inputs to the students.

Themes on which inputs for teachers are to be developed:

I- Introduction to Political Theory
- Definition and Approaches: Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Post Behavioural, Relevance
- Debates in Political Theory: Protective discrimination and Equality.

II- COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
- Comparing Regimes: Authoritarian and Democratic

IV- INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
- Approaches to International Relations: Classical Realism, Liberalism and Neo-Liberalism Feminist Perspective
- Cold War and Post-Cold: Phases, Post Cold- War Era and Emerging Centres of Power European Union, China, Russia and Japan
1) READING GANDHI

Course objective: Locating Gandhi in a global frame, the course seeks to elaborate Gandhian thought and examine its practical implications. It will introduce students to key instances of Gandhi’s continuing influence right up to the contemporary period and enable them to critically evaluate his legacy.

Unit-I- Theories: Satyagraha, Ahimsa

Unit-II- Swaraj, Swadeshi

Unit-III- Relevance of Gandhi: Gandhi & Environment, Gandhi & Women, Gandhi and Social Harmony

Unit-IV- Gandhi and Global Peace: Gandhian Philosophy in Contemporary World

Text Books


Reference Books

• Gandhi, (1941) ‘Chapter 1, 2, 9, 15, and 16’, in Constructive Programme: Its Meaning and Place, Ahmedabad: Navjivan Trust.

Generic Elective- 3, Additional option

2) HUMAN RIGHTS GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT

Course Objective: This course aims at enabling the students to understand the issues concerning the rights of citizens in general and the marginalized groups in particular, and assess the institutional and policy measures which have been taken in response to the demands of various movements. Conceptual dimensions, international trends and the Indian experience form the contents of the course.

Expected Learning Outcome: The study of the course will equip the students with theoretical and conceptual understanding of socio – economic and political problems of marginalized groups in society such as women, dalits, minorities and adivasis and repercussions of contemporary developments on globalization on them.

Unit-I Understanding Social Inequality

i. Caste, Gender, Ethnicity and Class as distinct categories and their interconnection.
ii. Globalisation and its impact on workers, peasants, dalits, adivasis and women.

Unit-II Human Rights

i. Human Rights: Various Meanings
ii. UN Declarations and Covenants
iii. Human Rights and Citizenship Rights
iv. Human Rights and the Indian Constitution
v. Human Rights, Laws and Institutions in India; the role of the National Human Rights Commission.
vi. Human Rights of Marginalized Groups: Dalits, Adivasis, Women, Minorities and Unorganized Workers.
viii. Human Rights Movement in India.

Unit-III Gender

i. Analysing Structures of Patriarchy
ii. Gender, Culture and History  
iii. Economic Development and Women  
iv. The issue of Women’s Political Participation and Representation in India  
v. Laws, Institutions and Women’s Rights in India  
vi. Women’s Movements in India  

Unit-IV Environment  
i. Environmental and Sustainable Development  
ii. UN Environment Programme: Rio, Johannesburg and after.  
iii. Issues of Industrial Pollution, Global Warming and threats to Bio – diversity  
iv. Environment Policy in India  
v. Environmental Movement in India  

Text Books  

Generic Elective (Interdisciplinary): 4 (additional Option)  

1. Feminism: Theory and Practice  
- Feminist theorizing of the sex/gender distinction; Public Man and Private Woman  
- Radical feminism and Eco-feminism  
- Women’s participation in anti-colonial and national liberation movements with special focus on India  
- Traditional Historiography and Feminist critiques; Social Reforms Movement and position of women in India, History of Women’s struggle in Post- Independent India
Family in contemporary India - patrilineal and matrilineal practices. Gender Relations in the Family, Patterns of Consumption: Intra Household Divisions, entitlements and bargaining, Property Rights
Understanding Woman’s Work and Labour – Sexual Division of Labour, Productive and Reproductive labour, Visible - invisible work – Unpaid (reproductive and care), Underpaid and Paid work,- Methods of computing women’s work , Female headed households

II. Gandhi and The Contemporary World
Relevance of Gandhi: Gandhi and Environment, Gandhi and Women, Gandhi and Social Harmony
Gandhi and Global Peace: Gandhian Philosophy in Contemporary World

III. Governance: Issues and Challenges
Role of State in the Era of Globalization: State, Market and Civil Society
Good Governance
Sustainable Development and Governance
People’ Participation in Local Governance and Deepening Democracy
Public Service Guarantee Acts and Electronic Governance
Citizens Charter and Right to Information, Corporate Social Responsibility

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE -4 (DSE Additional ))

I. Human Rights in a Comparative Perspective
Rights in National Constitutions: South Africa
International Refugee Law, International Humanitarian Law

II. Development Process and Social Movements in Contemporary India
Welfare State, Development and the role of Planning Commission
Development in the era of Liberalization and Reforms
Industrial Development and its impact on organized and unorganized labour
Agricultural Development and Agrarian Crisis, Land Reforms and Green Revolution,
Social Movements: Meaning and Approaches, New Social Movements
Women’s Movement, Environmental Movements
Dalit Movement, Tribal Movement,
Leftwing Extremism: Issues and Challenges

III. India’s Foreign Policy in a Changing World
India’s Foreign Policy: Postcolonial Perspective
India and South Asia: SAARC, Look East Policy, Act East Policy
India as an emerging Global Power, Myth and Reality
India in the Contemporary World

IV. Women, Power and Politics
Gender, Power and Politics
WID (Women in Development), WAD (Women and Development), GAD (Gender and Development
• Women and Work (Visible and Invisible)